The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening with Liverpool dates of the 4th instant. It will be seen by the Telegraphic report of her news, which is subjoined, that there has been another and a very heavy decline in Breadstuffs. It is copied from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Parliament has been dissolved, and the new elections are proceeding vigorously. So far as the returns have been made they show a complete triumph for the free-trade principle. Lord John Russell, who will form the new Cab-

inet, has been re-elected for the city of London. The prospects of the harvest continue unexceptionably encouraging, and every where promise a most abundant yield. It has already commenced in several of the southern counties. The crops of wheat, oats, and barley are unusually healthy, and the potato crop, notwithstanding all that has been said about the reappearance of the rot, is affected to a very insignificant extent.

Reports from Ireland are equally glowing. Famine and disease are rapidly vanishing. The accessions of the prelacy priesthood gent ry of the country to the old Ireland party are large, and the weekly contributions steadily increase. It is expected that a large proportion of Repealers will be returned to the Imperial Parliament at this election.

The remains of O'C onnell were embarked at Birkenhead for Dublin on Sanday, where they arrived the following day.

A formidable conspiracy of the most diabolical character has been discovered at Rome. The object of the conspirators, who amounted to several hundre's in number, was to massacre the citizens and remove the Pope, to Naples by force. Five Cardinals of exalted civil and military offices have been discovered to have been abettors. Popular feeling has become more tranquil in

France. The King was well received by the people on the celebration of the glorious three days. The Chamber of Deputies is about to be dis-Several sanguinary battles have been fought be-

tween the Russians and Circassians, the former having been defeated with considerable loss. Switzerland is threatened with revolution. Sonder, a band or league, have armed themselves,

but are likely to be suppressed. Mr. Walter, the celebrated proprietor of the London Times, is dead.

THE FLOUR MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 4-11 o'CLOCK A. M. Best Western canal flour 27s. to 27s. 6d. per bbl. Philadelphia and Baltimore, warranted sweet, 26s. to 26s. 6d.; sour 21s. to 23s.; Richmond and Alexandria 25s. to 26s.; New Orleans and Ohio 23s, to 25s,

United States wheat, white and mixed, 8s. to 9s. 2d. per 70 lbs.; red 7s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. Indian corn, sound, 26s. to 30s. per quarter; unsound and heated, 20s. to 24s. Indian corn meal 14s. per bbl. Some parcels of Indian corn which had been slightly heated, but restored, were yesterday sold by auction at 25s. per quarter, and some Western canal flour at 21s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. per bbl., but the transactions were gene-

The above is the result of yesterday's market, and shows serious decline in the value of breadstuffs. A panic has decidedly taken place, accelerated by the gradual downward tendency of the late London markets, the highly favorable state of the home crops, and the stiffness of the money market-In the London Corn Market on Monday a reduction upon wheat of 8s. to 10s. per quarter took place.

COTTON MARKET.

Fair Upland cotton 71d. per lb.; Mobile middling, 61 to 6%; good fair 7%; fine 73 to 8; Alabama and Tennesse middling 6% to 6%; New Orleans middling 6% to 7; good fair 71 to 8; fine 81 to 9; bowed Georgia, middling, 62 to $6\frac{7}{4}$; good fair $7\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$; fine $7\frac{3}{4}$; Sea Island, middling, 10 to 13; good 15 to 17; fine 20 to 34.

The sales of the week ending the 23d ultimo were 25,500 bales, of which 2,000 were taken on speculation, and 2,500 for export. Those for the week ending the 30th ultimo were 18,130 bales, of which 2,700 were for speculation and 1,000 for export. The transactions for the last three days ending yesterday evening were about 18,500 bales, 6,000 of which were for speculation and export. The stock in port is estimated at 410,000 bales, against 760,000 at the same period

The markets had been languid for ten days preceding the arrival of the steamer of the 16th ultimo, dd. per lb., but since then the market has acquired more firmness, and the decline has been partially recovered.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

A powerful sensation has taken place in the money market since the departure of the last steamer, and which in a greater or less degree has affected every branch of trade and manufacture, and for some days the funds have been in a very unsettled state; and though speculation has not gone to the extent which it was apprehended it would, the financial condition of the country may be said to be in a state of the most painful

The Manchester business has for the last few days been of a very limited character, and if the monetary embarrassments continue to increase, distress will be the inevitable consequence. Although the funds were in a state of unusual flucquence. Although the funds were in a state of unusual fluctuation last week, they have this week opened with greater firmness, but how long that position will be maintained it is hard to predict. The price of consols on Monday opened at 882 to 2 for money, from which they advanced to 882 to 2, in consequence of the fall in the corn market.

In the course of the day the Bank of England announced an increased scale of discounts, which caused an immediate fall of 1 per cent., from which, at the close of business, there was no rally. The last money price was 881 to 8, but for account they opened at 89 to 89\$, from which they receded to 882 a 881; bank stock left off at 1961 to 198. There was no material change yesterday. .

The following were the quotations of Breadstuffs last month, a comparison of which with the above will show the extent of the late decline :

July 13. July 20. Flour 37s. 0d. a 0s. 0d. 34s. 0d. a 35s. 0d. Am. Wheat.. 10s. 6d. a 10s. 10d. 9s. 4d. a 10s. 2d. 39s. 0d. a 40s. 0d. Indian Corn. 40s. Od. a 45s. Od. Corn Meal, 20s. 0d. a 21s. 0d. 19s. 0d. a 20s. 0d. Another despatch from our Baltimore correspondent, received late last night, says: "Barings' Circular from London quotes flour at 31; corn 36 to 40; wheat 58 to 62.

RAPP'S ASSOCIATION.

The Beaver (Penn.) Argus, noticing the death of FREDERICK RAPP, who was for so many years the Principal at Economy, states that he came to this country in 1804, and first organized an association at Harmony, Butler county, where the "community" system, or union of labor and property, was fairly tested. For some ten years the society continued to reside there, in the enjoyment of tranquillity and prosperity; but, to secure to his people a better earthly inheritance, the venerable Patriarch led them to the rich valley of the Wabash, where they remained until 1824, increasing in numbers and the world's goods, setting a goodly example of morality, of industry, and probity, and accomplishing all that was expected in their association. For the sake of health, however, they returned to Pennsylvania at the last period mentioned, and for twenty-odd years have resided at Economy, Beaver county, where they have continued to prosper, with little to disturb the quietude and happiness of their lives.

The power heretofore exercised by Mr. Rapp will in future be vested in two individuals, who in all matters of importance will confer with a Council of Seven, composed of the most intelligent members of the society; and among these there exist the most cordial harmony and confidence, giving promise of permanence and continued prosperity to the asso-

ADVANCEMENT OF ARCRITECTURE. -- Mr. B. D'INBARL proposes to hang one unsuccessful architect, by way of warning to the profession generally. Porx praises the humanity of a lady who "to make a wash would hardly stew a child," but this is the age of heroic remedies.—Mrs. Kirkland.

About the following Letter there can be no mistake: it is the General's own. We learn from the New Orleans "National" that it is in reply to one Fe. They arrived on the 6th instant, and left Santa Fe o ldressed to him by a Democrat in Florida. The the 5th of last month, "National" hopes that "he and his party are perfectly satisfied with it." We shall see,

A LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 15th ultimo from Clinton, Louisiana, has just reached me, in which you are pleased to say: "The signs of the times in relation to the next Presidency, and the prominent position of your Camp Near Monterey, Mexico, June 9, 1847. dency, and the prominent position of your name in connexion with it, is a sufficient excuse for this letter;" that "it is a which is a sufficient excuse for this letter; that "it is a happy feature in our Government that official functionaries under it, fro a the lowest to the highest station, are not beyond the reach and partial supervision of the humblest citizen, and that it is a right in every freeman to possess himself of the political principles and opinions of those into whose han as the administration of the Government may be placed, and asking my views on several subjects: "First, as to the justice and necessity of this War with Mexico, on our part second, as to the necessity of a National Bank, and the power second, as to the necessity of a National Bank, and the power of Congress for creating such an institution; third, as to the effects of a high Protective Tariff, and the right of Congress,

ander the Constitution, to create such a system of revenue."

As regards the first interrogatory, my duties and the position I occupy, I do not consider it would be proper in me to give any opinion in regard to the same. As a citizen, and particularly as a soldier, it is sufficient for me to know that particularly as a solder, it is sumceent for me to know that our country is at war with a foreign naton, to do all in my power to bring it to a speedy and honomble termination, by the most vigorous and energetic operations, without inquiring about its justice or any thing else connected with it; believing, as I do, it is our wisest policy to be at peace with all the world, as long as it can be done without endangering the honors and interests of the country.

nor and interests of the country.

As regards the second and third inquiries, I am not pre pared to answer them. I could only do so after investigating those subjects, which I cannot now do, my whole time being fully occupied in attending to my proper official duties, which must not be neglected under any circumstances. And I must say to you, in substance, what I have said to others in regard to similar matters, that I am no politician. Near forty years of my life have been passed in the public service—in the army; most of which in the field, the camp, on our Western frontier, or in the Indian country; and for nearly the two last, in this or Texas, during which time I have not passed one night under the roof of a house.

As regards being a candidate for the Presidercy at the com

As regards being a candidate for the Presiderey at the com-ing election, I have no aspirations in that way, and regret the subject has been agitated at this early day, and tust it had not been deferred until the close of this war, or until the end of the next session of Congress, especially if I am o be mixed up with it, as it is possible it may lead to the injury of the public service in this quarter, by my operations bring embar-rassed, as well as to produce much excitement in the country growing out of the discussion of the merits, &cc. of the different aspirants for that high office, which might have been very much allayed, if not prevented, had the subject been deferred as suggested. Besides, very many changes may also please as suggested. Desides, very many changes may are place between now and 1848, so much so as to make it desirable, for the interest of the country, that some other individual than myself, better qualified for the situation, should be selected; and could he be elected, I would not only acquiescε in such an arrangement, but would rejoice that the Republic had one citizen—and no doubt there are thousands—more deservin than I am, and better qualified to discharge the duties of sai

If I have been named by others, and considered a candi-If I have been named by others, and considered a candi-date for the Presidency, it has been by no agency of mine in the matter; and if the good people think my services import-ant in that station, and elect me, I will feel bound to serve them; and all the pledges and explanations I can enter into and make, as regards this or that policy, is, that I will do so and make, as regards this of that policy, is, that I will do so honestly and faithfully to the best of my abilities, strictly in compliance with the constitution. Should I ever occupy the White House, it must be by the spontaneous move of the people, and by no act of mine, so that I could go into the office untrammelled, and be the Chief Magistrate of the nation and not of a party. But should they, the people, change their views and opinions between this and the time of holding the election, and cast their votes for the Presidency for some one else. I will not complain.

With considerations of respect, I remain, your obedient ervant, Z. TAYLOR. ervant,
Mr. EDWARD DELUNY.

P. S .- I write in great haste, and under constant inter

DREADFUL COLLISION AT SEA.

By the mail of vesterday we received the Boston papers of Monday and Tuesday, which furnish the particulars of the errible loss of life incurred by passengers on board the Swedish barque Iduna, from coming in collision at sea with the ship Shanunga, of which we had a partial (though not tirely correct) account by Telegraph two days ago.

The Iduna was from Hamburg, bound for New York, with wo hundred and six persons on board. She was commanded by Captain Arnest Andreas Moberg. About one o'clock in he morning of Monday, the 9th instant, in lat. 44° 25', lon-58° 30', the weather being very foggy, she came in contact with the ship Shanunga, Captain Patten, from Liverpool for Boston, and sunk in thirty minutes. Immediately after the collision Cantain Pattern sent out his hoats which with the aid of one boat from the Iduna, picked up thirty-four personssix of them being women, and five or six children. One hun dred and seventy-two perished, among them the captain. The Boston Journal of Tuesday evening says :

"The passengers in the Iduna were composed of industriou Swedes, who were coming to this country with considerable sums of money in their possession, for the purpose of pur-chasing farms and settling at the West. The collision was st and unexpected, and the vessel sunk so soon afterward, that none of the passengers had time to clothe them-selves. Most of them, however, secured their money, which was mostly in gold, about their persons, which accounts fo the serious loss of life. Those who were saved had been in

had \$1,400 in gold about his person.

"Those who were saved were entirely destitute of money, and mostly clad in their night clothes when taken aboard the Shanunga. Every possible attention was, however, given to their wants on board this ship. The warm-hearted tars on board furnished them with all the spare clothing, reserving nothing for themselves but what they stood in. Sheets, bunting, and every thing which could be manufactured into clothing were pressed into service for that pu which could be devised to administer into service for that purpose, and every thing

"So far as we can ascertain a good watch was kept o board the Shanunga, but at the time of the collision the fog was so dense that the bow of the ship could not be seen from the quarter deck. If both vessels had had lanterns burning brilliantly at their bows, this dreadful accident might not have

The Traveller also furnishes an account of this sad calamity, from which we glean the following :

"Captain Patten came ashore this morning from the Shi nungs, which was anchored in the stream. Capt. P. is wholly incapacitated, by the depth of his feelings from entering into any details at present relative to this meancholy event. He says that no statement could exaggerate the horrors of that

awful moment.
"All the survivors that were saved were picked up from the surface of the water. One cause why so few were thus saved was, that almost all of them had, when the cry went round that she was sinking, seized their belts of gold and silver and tied them around their waists; thus those who had attempted to save their gold lost both life and gold, being unable to sustain themselves until the boats could reach them.

"We are glad to learn that efficient measures are being

taken by our citizens to relieve the present distress of these survivors. Mr. James K. Mills has sent on board a quantity of clothing for the females; and a subscription paper has been started, which already, in the active hands of Messrs. Hudson nd Smith, of the Merchants' Exchange, has obtained nearly

"We hear of one case of peculiar distress. A little girl, twelve years old, now on board the Shanunga, by this sudden calamity has lost father, mother, brother, and sister. Many families who came from the same village, in the old world, and anticipated settling together in some chosen spot of th

"It is estimated that something like \$50,000, or even \$100,000 in specie, belonging to the immigrants, went down in the vessel, or on the bodies of the lost. One individual

A Good Suggests the substitution of an octave or so of musical pipes in place of the steam whistle. The engineer, be says, might then entertain the passengers and the surrounding country with favorite airs. "Old Dan Tucker" is suggested for read-crossings and passage through populated dis-tricts, on account of the appropriateness of the chorus, "get

WORTH THINKING ABOUT.—A city paper says that at a public house near the railroad station at Fermingdale, Long Island, where a camp meeting has been held during the week, \$1,400 for "refreshments" were taken in one day. week, \$1,400 for "refreshments" were taken in one day. Was it a temperance house, and if not, was there good enough done that day to compensate for the certain evil

We learn from the St. Louis Repulolican that another part volunteers has returned to Fort Leavenworth from Sants

Information had been received at Bagos, seventy-five n this side of Santa Fe, that Lieut. Brown, attached to Capt. Horine's company of volunteers, with privates McClenahan and Quisenberry, and a Mexican guide, had been killed at a small lace about fifteen miles from Bagos. They had left camp pursuit of persons who had stolen horses from them, and at returning, on the 5th of July information was receive om a Mexican woman that they had been murdered.

Major Edmonson, on receiving this news, took measure avenge their death. He marched with some sixty men and a howitzer against the town where the enormities were nmitted, and discovered that the inhabitants were flying to he mountains. He commanded them to stop, but as they did not do so, he fired upon them, killing six, wounding several others, and taking forty or fifty prisoners. From some of he prisoners it was ascertained that the bodies of two of the mericans were burnt, but that the body of Lieut. Brown, who had the emblem of the cross on his neck, and was sup. osed, from this circumstance, to be a Catholic, was hid in mountains, where it was afterwards found. All the ouses of persons concerned in the murder were burnt to the ground by order of the Major. Some articles of property out in the engagement at the Red river canon were found at this place, showing that some of the inhabitants at least were

An express reached Bagos on the 6th of July, stating that thirty men of Capt. Morin's company—a grazing party, be-longing to Lieut. Col. Willock's battalion—had been attacked by about two hundred Mexicans on the Seneca, eighteen niles from Fernando de Taos. The enemy rushed upon them, and killed five men and wounded nine others, and suc-ceeded in capturing all their horses, tints, and extra clothing. Among the killed were Lieut. Larkit and privates Owens, Wright, Mason, and Wilson. Only sixteen men were left to protect the camp, and they retreated under the banks of the Seneca, where they maintained their position until Captain Shepherd, of company I, arrived with his men. They then rove off the enemy, with a small loss on the American side, by the Dock Company is about eighty acres. The enclose and Capt. Shepherd took up his quarters about a mile from the scene of action. The artillery company under Capt. Fischer, and the Mis-

ouri mounted companies under Capts. Dent and Woods, all eft Santa Fe about the same time, say the 6th of July, and, rom the movements of the Mexicans, another attempt to recover possession of the country was expected to take place. Col. Price had ordered the immediate concentration of all the roops at Santa Fe, except the command of Major Edmonsor who was to remain at Los Vegas, with orders to be ready to narch at a moment's warning.

A conflict of authority has taken place at Santa Fe.

ne fourth of July an affray occurred at night between a party of Mexicans and Americans, in which it is said four Mexicans were killed and one American wounded. Col. Price is said o have caused the arrest of several Mexicans; and thereupon Judge Houghton, of the District Court, interfered in their behalf. Of the result of this interposition we have no account The origin of the affray may be safely attributed to a drunken frolic, so characteristic of Col. Price's administration of affairs in Santa Fe. - Republican.

"WHO CANNOT BE RICH?"-Under this caption the New York Journal of Commerce relates the following: "A Polish woman, who has a stall in the Franklin Mark

found herself, about five years ago, a widow with four young children, and an estate of just one dollar and fifty cents in money. She did not, however, turn her steps toward the alms-house, nor spend her time in begging from door to door. Though embarrassed by a very poor knowledge of our lan-guage, she immediately invested her capital in some articles which she could sell, and commenced operations, employing the children as she could for her assistance. For a year or two past she has had the market stall. A few months ago she learned that the owner of a good farm of seventy-five acrein one of the central counties of the State, was very desirous to sell his farm for money. She examined the farm, found a good house, barn, &c., and fifty acres under cultivation. Her twelve shillings had grown to twelve hundred dollars, all safe in the Savings Bank, and she offered it for the farm, and it was accepted, for it was all in cash. The Polish wide has her country estate, where she has been spending some months; though, unwilling to retire as yet, she has returned and resumed her stall. What a fine provision for herself and family has she secured by five years of determined effort. What proof has she made that this is the land where all may be rich who have health, and where they only who have i not are proper objects of charity !"

SUMNER HUDSON, Esq., a merchant of Boston, died very uddenly on Saturday night.

bubble of the "Chase property in England" is nowhere. A Boston gentleman, who employed the Barrnes, of London, to cause an investigation of records for proof that a fortune is in reserve for the Chase family of America, received a letter from them by the last steamer, in which they state that no evidence of the fact has been discovered, and send a bill of about fifty dollars expenses in the research! Rather a sorry ermination to so great an inheritance!

THE LOST CHILD.—Wandering listlessly through a re-mote quarter of the city [of Philadelphia]—our custom often of an afternoon—our attention was arrested by the plaintive voice of a little child, and, turning a corner, we came sud-denly upon a group of women, surrounding a handsome little boy of two and a half or three years old, crying between his sobs, "Mamma, mamma—I want my mamma!" The wo-men around him were nearly all Irish—the kindest creatures frightened child with anxious questions where he lived, and what was his name, backed up by the inevitable promises of candy and sugar in unlimited quantities. So earnest were they to restore the child to its home, that they all talked at once, and kept speaking louder and louder every minute. The little truant, half frightened out of its tender wits at the strange voices and violent gesticulations of his would-be friends, began screaming in terror, which threatened convulsions; whilst the good women, in puzzled agony and mo-therly despair, ran hither and thither, chattering and throw-ing their arms about like a company of dealers in the "fan-cies" during a great "fall." The occasion was urgent, and we decided to bring our little hero out of the scrape by an audacious movement worthy of General Pillow himself. So, dvancing resolutely into the crowd, we took the child by the hend, exclaiming—
"Why, Charley, here you are at last! Come along, dear-

namma is waiting for you."

We hurriedly thanked the good women for taking care the dear little boy; and, taking the ex tempore "Charley by the hand, hurried away, followed by a troop of genuin

The child had ceased crying, although his round whit bosom still heaved with silent sobs, like a little sea subsid-ing after a storm. He looked up now and then into our face with such a trustful, confiding, happy glance of expectation, that our heart sank at what we had done. But it was no "Why, Charley," we said, in as careless a tone as

ould assume, "how came you to go so far from mamma"
"I buy candy," said he, holding up his chubby left hand with a bright fip in it. "My name not Charley, though ; and the little rogue laughed at catching us in a blunder. This, we felt, was the time, if ever, to ascertain what was

"Well, I know it isn't; but now see if you can tell me We stopped and looked earnestly into his beau-The child seemed suddenly to feel that he must make an

exertion, and hesitated a moment as if to collect himself, ember of Congress could not have done it better. "Edward N-," said the little fellow, at length, pro-

hildish imperfectness of accent. With a feeling of relief, we tepped into a shop, looked at the Directory, and found, forunately, but three names like that of our charge. One was barber, another a seamstress, and the third a wholesale mer chant. We scrutinized the somewhat elegant dress of the boy, and gazed carefully at his face. It was too happy for the child of a seamstress, and the embroidery about the hem of his fine linen frock was evidently not of home manufacture. On the other hand, had he been the barber's son, his golden silky hair would have been plastered down with bear's oil. Our mind was made up, and we proceeded confidently to the house of Mr. N , in the upper part of Walnut street. We found the place in confusion—servants running about in alarm, and a lady in a morning gown, and her sweet face half hidden by a voil of shining hair, falling in dishevelled masses. hidden by a veil of shining hair, falling in disbeveiled masses of gold and brown over her beautiful shoulders, came running instantly to the door. The question was solved—the child sprang to his mother's arms with a cry of delight; and,

clasped passionately to her bosom, he nestled there like a young rosebud beneath the parent leaves.

But we don't believe that either of them was so happy as reader's very humble servant .- Phil. North America

NEW YORK, AUGUST 19, 1847.

ATLANTIC DOCK .- One of the most magnificent cial enterprises yet attempted in the country is the Atlantic Dock at South Brooklyn. A walk over its front pier a day or two since, with an examination of some of its massive stores and warehouses, reminds me that some little account of t may be interesting to the readers of the Intelligencer.

It is built on a little bay that made into the shore of So Brooklyn, directly opposite Governor's Island, and is abou a mile and half from the New York Battery. The strait beween Governor's Island and Brooklyn is called Buttermilk channel. Years ago, before the Revolutionary war, it is said the water in the channel was so shallow that at low tide it could be orded; but, probably owing to the made land and the numerous piers on the New York shore, throwing a stronger current over upon the Brooklyn shore, Buttermill channel gradually deepened from year to year, till for many years past it has afforded sufficient depth of water at any time of tide for the largest class of vessels The rapidly growing commerce of New York has years felt the need of more extended dock and pier accor

lations, and this bay on Buttermilk channel was selected a

the most available and suitable location for that purpose. The work was projected eight or nine years ago by Mr. Daniel Richards, merchant, who pursued it with great energy and perseverance till a company was formed with a capital of nillion of dollars, and a charter obtained from the Legislatur of the State in May, 1840. The company commenced operations, but for a long time, to common observers, it looked like throwing their money into the sea. When a hundred thousand dollars were spent there was nothing to show for it, and many predicted that the company must fail and the project be abandoned; but still the work made steady progress, till be abandoned; but still the work made steady progress, now its grand results begin to demonstrate the magnificence of the energrise, leaving no doubt of its immense public utility, so well as princely emplument to the company. Large hills have been cut down within three or four years in South Brooklyn, and the earth removed on temporary railways to the neighborhood of Atlantic Dock, to make new land, till the receding water line is in some places a third of a mile from the original more. The land and water surface owned lock is about forty cres, the remaining forty being taken up in piers and bulkheds and some five or six hundred lots surrounding the dock bein. Several heavy machines, moved by steam power, have been at work two or three years deepen ing the basin so as o give sufficient depth of water for sels of the largest clas. The greatest feature of the work is the outer pier, forming the west side of the dock, which has risen up like a minty coral reef, almost in the middle of Buttermilk channel, where the water a good part of the way, was thirty feet deep. The length of this pier is about twenty-three hundred feet with an opening of two hundred feet in the centre for the assage of vessels, which is the only entrance to the dock basn. The width of the pier is a hundred and fifty feet. A hindred feet along the centre is to be covered with heavy ganite stores, leaving a street of twenty five feet on each side between the stores and the shippin lying at the pier. The northern half of this pier is comple ted and nearly covered with stores. Between twenty and thirty of the stores are aready occupied and are doing a large business. Four of these are occupied by the General Gov ernment as warehouses br bonded goods, and twelve mor (nearly finished) have been leased for the same purpos The southern half of the pier is nearly built, but no store are yet erected on that section. This piet, on the wester side of the dock, will be tovered by eighty-four stores, of twenty-five by one hundred feet each. They are among the heaviest and most substantial stores to be found in the coun try, built of granite, with wells two feet thick, and three and four stories in height. For commercial facilities, and the ease and rapidity with which they can receive and deliver goods to shipping, they are certainly unsurpassed if not unequalled.

Mr. Richards, who occupies several of the stores in th centre of the block, has introduced heavy machinery, with steam power, for moving and handling corn and grain, on the same plan, with some improvements, as the grain-elevators introduced by Mr. Evans, at Baltimore, some time since-This mechinery, in moving grain, will in some cases do the work of ave hundred hands. It will take grain from a vessel lying at the pier, carry it up into the second or third story of the store, winnow it on its way, weigh it, and return it int the same vessel or into another vessel, at the rate of two thousand bushels per hour. The machinery is so arranged that it can run the grain from one store to another, through half a dezen stores, with equal facility. If a cargo of grain comes into port a little heated, it can be taken out by this me chinery, and carried up into the store, and receive an airing GRAND EXPLOSION OF THE "CRASE" FORTUNE. - We at a quarter of a cent a bushel. And if a vessel loaded with grain wishes to discharge it into another vessel lying by its vantage of cleaning and weighing on the way. Another firm (Wadsworth & Wells) is introducing a similar set of

machinery in another part of the pier. The Atlantic Dock is already a place of considerable business and when completed will form an important point in the commerce of New York. The basin will form a harbor for more than five hundred vessels, and two or three hundred can at the same time find pier and wharf facilities for doing business The whole work is a stupendous operation, and it can hardly fail to produce large returns to the company.

But this grand improvement will scarcely be completed be fore the commerce of New York, in its giant growth, will, like Oliver Twist, be crying out for "more." New York will soon begin to receive a greatly accelerated movement from the railroad improvements now in progress. In two or three years the great New York and Eric railroad will be completed, the Hudson River railroad carried to Albany, the Harlem road probably extended to the same point, a direct railroad communication opened to Massachusetts through New Haven and Hartford : all which, added to the Philadel peia and Long Island railroads, must give a new impetus to the commerce and business of this wonderful city, and it will not be long before she will be stretching out her hands for more Atlantic docks.

Letters to the Philadelphia papers state that Mr. CLAY is to leave Cape May on Monday next for the residence of Mr. Senator CLAYTON; and, after sojourning with him for a day or two, purposes returning home by the most direct route, without proceeding any further Eastward. If such be the act, it will cause much disappointment to many of his friends in the Eastern States.

INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS .- A short time since we met heavily-leaded team a little distance from town carrying chest heavily-leaded team a little distance from town carrying chest-nut sleepers to the depot. Being of a peculiar shape, we in-quired to what use they were to be appropriated. The teams-ter replied that they were engaged by a contractor, and were to be shipped to Havana to build a railroad in the Island of Cuba! Concord chestnut, once nearly worthless, now bring-ing a high price and shipped 2,000 m:les to build railroads! We believe the teamster's load was worth about \$50, all clear rain though the wages influence of railroads. gain through the magic influence of railroads. A respectable citizen of our town, once resident in Spring

field, on the dreary height of land between the Merrimack and the Connecticut, near which the Northern railroad is to pass, lately informed us he had tried long and earnestly to sell a lo of timber land for \$4 per acre, but all in vain. Not long since some gentlemen called upon him, and offered \$16 per acre, which he accepted, though he might have done better by waiting.—Congregational Journal, Concord, N. H. NEWSPAPERS .- There are at the present time, or were

April last, in existence and being published throughout Eng-and, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the British Isles, five hundred and fifty-fice journals, including dailies, tri-weeklies semi-weakles, weeklies, semi-monthlies, and monthlies. The great majority of these are of course published in England. Of this number there were established in 1600 one: in 1660 one; in 1665 one; in 1689 one; in 1695 one; in 1700 one in 1709 one; from 1710 to 1720 five; from 1720 to 1730 four; to 1740 six; to 1750 ten; to 1760 six; to 1770 twelve to 1780 eleven; to 1790 seven; to 1800 sixteen; to 181 hirty-three; to 1820 twenty-eight; to 1830 seventy; to 1840 one hundred and forty-four; and from 1840 to April, 1847 one hundred and eighty; showing them to increase in numbers in proportion as their value is appreciated.

There are something near two thousand different newspapers published in the United States, or over three times the number that are issued in all Great Britain, and it is believed

more than all that are published in all other parts of the work

The following is from a letter by Admiral BEAU-FORT to Dr. WOLLASTON, in the Memoirs of Sir JOHN BARROW, just published in London:

"Many years ago, when I was a youngster on board one of his Majesty's ships, in Portsmouth harbor, after sculling about in a very small boat, I was endeavoring to fasten her alongside the ship to one of the scuttle-rings; in foolish eagerness I stepped upon the gunwale, the boat of course upse and I fell into the water, and not knowing how to swim, my efforts to lay hold either of the boat or of the floating sec were fruitless. The transaction had not been observed by the sentinel on the gangway, and therefore it was not till the tid sentinel on the gangway, and therefore it was not till the idee had drifted me some distance astern of the ship that a man in the foretop saw me splashing in the water, and gave the alarm.

The first lieutenant instantly and gallantly jumped overboard, the carpenter followed his example, and the gunner hastened into a boat and pulled after them.

The first lieutenant instantly and gallantly jumped overboard, and dull. Rice \$5 62 per 100lb per 100lbs., gross; hogs \$6 a \$6 "With the violent but vain attempts to make myself heard

I had swallowed much water; I was soon exhausted by my struggles, and before any relief reached me I had sunk be-low the surface; all hope had fled, all exertion ceased, and I felt that I was drowning.
"So far these facts were either partially remembered after my recovery, or supplied by those who had latterly witnessed the scene; for during an interval of such agitation a drowning person is too much occupied in catching at every passin straw, or too much absorbed by alternate hope and despair, t mark the succession of events very accurately. Not so, how-ever, with the facts which immediately ensued; my mind had

then undergone the sudden revolution which appeared to you so remarkable; and all the circumstances of which are now as vividly fresh in my memory as if they had occurred but yes-"From the moment that all exertion had ceased—which

"From the moment that all exertion had ceased—which I imagine was the immediate consequence of complete suffocation—a calm feeling of the most perfect tranquillity superseded the previous tumultuous sensations—it might be called apathy, certainly not resignation, for drowning no longer appeared to be an evil—I no langer thought of being rescued, nor was I in any bodily pain. On the contrary, my sensations were now of rather a pleasarable cast, partaking of that dull but contented sort of feeling which precedes the sleep produced by fatigue. Though the senses were thus deadened, not so the mind; its activity seemed to be invigorated, in a ratio which defies all description—for thought rose after thought with a rapidity of succession that is not only indescribable, but probably inconceivable, by any one who has not himself been bly inconceivable, by any one who has not himself been in a similar situation. The course of those thoughts I can The letters are considered more favorable than the first aceven now in a great measure retrace—the event which had just taken place—the awkwardness that had produced it—the jump from the chains)—the effect it would have on a most affectionate father—the manner in which he would disclose it to the rest of the family—and a thousand other circumstances minutely associated with home, were the first series of reflections that occurred. They took then a wider range—our last cruise—a former voyage, and shipwreck—my school—the progress I had made there, and the time I had misspent—and the time I had misspent th even all my boyish pursuits and adventures. Thus travelling backwards, every past incident of my life seemed to glanc across my recollection in retrograde succession; not, however, in mere outline, as here stated, but the picture filled up with across my recollect every minute and collateral feature; in short, the whole period of my existence seemed to be placed before me in a kind of paneramic review, and each act of it seemed to be accompa nied by a consciousness of right or wrong, or by some reflec-tion on its cause or its consequences; indeed, many trifling events which had been long forgotten then crowded into my

imagination, and with the character of recent familiarity.

"May not this be some indication of the almost infin power of memory with which we may awaken in another world, and thus be compelled to contemplate our past lives? Or might it not in some degree warrant the inference that death is only a change or modification of our existence, in which there is no real pause or interruption? But, however that may be, one circumstance was highly remarkable; that the innumerable ideas which flashed into my mind were all retrementives, set I had been religiously beyond the memory memory. retrospective: yet I had been religiously brought up; my hopes and fears of the next world had lost nothing of their early strength, and at any other period intense interest and awful anxiety would have been excited by the mere probability that I was floating on the threshold of eternity; yet at that inexplicable moment, when I had a full conviction that I had already crossed that threshold, not a single thought wandered into the future-I was wrapt entirely in the past

"The length of time that was occupied by this deluge of ideas, or rather the shortness of time into which they were condensed, I cannot now state with precision, yet certainly two minutes could not have elapsed from the moment of suffoca-tion to that of my being hauled up.
"The strength of the flood tide made it expedient to pull

the boat at once to another ship, where I underwent the usual vulgar process of emptying the water by letting my head hang downwards, then bleeding, chafing, and even administering gin; but my submersion had been really so brief, that, accord-

ored to animation.
"My feelings while life was returning were the reverse every point of those which have been described above. One single but confused idea—a miserable belief that I was drowning—dwelt upon my mind, instead of the multitude of clear and definite ideas which had recently rushed through it; a helpless anxiety, a kind of continuous nightmare seeme press heavily on every sense, and to prevent the formation of any one distinct thought, and it was with difficulty that I beany one distinct thought, and it was with unitedly that I came convinced that I was really alive. Again, instead of being absolutely free from all bodily pain, as in my drowning, state, I was now tortured by pain all over me; and though I have been since wounded in several places, and have often the purpose of boarding a sloop, in the purpose of boardi side, instead of passing by the half bushel from hand to hand, in the usual mode, it can at less expense be taken into occasion I was shot in the lungs, and after lying on the deck at night for some hours bleeding from other wounds, I at length nted. Now, as I felt sure that the wound in the lungs was mortal, it will appear obvious that the overwhelming sensation which accompanies fainting must have produced a perfect con-viction that I was then in the act of dying. Yet nothing in the least resembling the operations of my mind when drowning then took place; and when I began to recover, I returned to a clear conception my real state.

> DISTRESSING CASUALTY .- A letter from the corresponde of the Missouri Republican, dated at Belleville on the 9th instant, approunces the accidental death of Dr. W. G. GOFORTH, under the following circumstances :

"Dr. G. noticed a farmer passing his house with a num ber of horses, and among them one very fine looking animal, which he immediately made a banter to purchase, requesting, at the same time, that he might be permitted to ride it a sho distance. He mounted the horse and rode for a short distance, when it started at full speed (either from fright or being struck) and ran off, precipitating the Doctor with great force upon the ground. He was taken up and carried to his dwelling, where he lingered in a state of insensibility until the evening, when he breathed his last.

"Dr. G. was extensively known throughout the West and South as a physician. He might be termed, emphati-cally, one of the "pioneers of the West." He settled in the West at a very early day—was through many trying scenes in border life—served in the last war with Great Britain, and received a wound in the memorable battle of New Orleans."

A Novelty IN Sculpture.-The London Spectator, in describing a piece of statuary which has been exhibited in that city, the work of Raffaelle Monti, speaks of the wonderful execution of the design as follows -"The effigy of a veiled Vestal tending the everlasting flame

is a curiosity in sculpture—a feat of art. The figure is the size of life, it is clothed in a robe, and a veil thrown over the head envelopes the face, shoulders, and part of the arms; this veil is transparent. Not merely do you discern the covered forms where they actually swell out and touch the veil, but you think you can see through the veil underneath the full and delicately finished features of a most beautiful face; you can detect the retreating curves of the profile and th forms of the lips, with a space between that softly but crisple rounded flesh and the covering gauze. You are deceived Working in the transparency of the marble with cunning skill, the sculptor so arranged the thinness and thickness of his ma-terial that the refracted lights suggest the forms beneath, which The artist has chiselled the outward form of are not carved. the veil, and in doing so has painted the veiled face in the light and shade glancing through the marble. He calls it uno scnerzo, and it is so; but is much more—it is a very beautiful

DEATH OF PETER G. STUTVESANT. - The papers and the death of this old, respectable, and wealthy citizen of New York. He left that city about a week ago, with his wife and niece, on an excursion to the Lakes, and, although at the age of seventy-five years, was in the enjoyment of excellent health. It appears that at the time of his death he was bathing in the "Plunging Bath," near the hotel, and on search being made found to be dead. The particulars are not given. Mr. S. was the lineal descendant of Gov. Stuyvesant, and the inheritor of a large portion of the family fortune. Next to Mr. Astor he was the wealthiest individual in the city, and proba bly one of the richest in this country. His possessions in New York are vast indeed, principally in real estate in the Eleventh, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards. It is difficult to state how

Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards. It is difficult to state how large an estate he has left, but it will amount to several millions. Mr. S. has left a wife only, never, we believe, having had any children.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A little girl, between five and six years old, the daughter of Mr. Stein, met with her death at Quebec last week under the following circumstances: Her the child, having got hold of the weapon, took it to the door as a plaything: and while amusing herself with it the piece went off and shot her through the heart.

"This Grand Scheme is the most attractive one that has ever been drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the attention of adventurers. The lowest prize that can be drawn by a ticket having on it three of the drawn numbers is \$2,000! and any ticket having on it three of the drawn numbers only, will be entitled to a prize of \$1,000!

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above Magnificent Scheme will be promptly attended to, and an account of the drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who may order tickets from us. Address I. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. Maury & Co., Managers, and is well worthy the ever been drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the ever been drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the ever been drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the ever been drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the ever been drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the ever been drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the ever been drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the ever been drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the ever been drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the ever been drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the ever been drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the ever been drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the ever been drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the ever been drawn in the United States, and is well w

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 20-5 P. M.

The markets are yet unsettled by the foreign news. Dealers are awaiting the receipt of their private letters, which

should have come to hand this morning. Howard street flour is held at \$6, but no sales. City Mills would be sold at the same figure ; no purchasers.

Wheat is dull. Small sales to-day of good to prime reds at 110 a 118 cents; and white 120 a 130, a decline of 10 cents per bushel. Sales of white and yellow corn at 68 a 70, decline of 5 cents per bushel under the news ; oats 35 a 37 ;

Provisions not quite so active. Sugars and molasses quiet and dull. Rice \$5 62 per 100lbs. Beef cattle \$2 75 a \$3 per 100lbs., gross; hogs \$6 a \$6 25. There is no special change in tobacco; the sales have been

to a fair extent for shipment to France. The receipts of the week are 2,185 hhds., including 1,405 hhds. Maryland and 774 Dhio.

Timothy hav is in demand, and has advanced to \$20 a \$21

Sales of about 40,000 lbs. wool during the week at 16 to 27 for unwashed and washed common, and 30 to 40 cents for The stock market is dull. Government 6's have declined

about one per cent, during the week. Sales to-day of \$1,000 U. S. Treasury 6's at 1031; \$1,800 Maryland 6's at 894; \$2,200 Baltimore 6's at 1011; Baltimore and Ohio Railros

The money market is easy; the banks continue to supply all demands accompanied with proper security, and in conquence the amount of good paper negotiated elsewhere is exremely limited. Coupons may be had in sums to suit at 85.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 20-5 P. M. The Cambria's mail has come to hand, and the merchants are received their private letters. Those dated Liverpool, 3d instant, quote best American flour at 37 a 28s. ; Indi corn 28 to 32s. per quarter; wheat in London 58 to 62s.

counts by telegraph, which in some respects were incorrect. The stock market has undergone no change under the news. Government securities are still heavy.

The flour market opened to-day with fair inquiry and a better demand. Sales were made to a fair extent of Genesee at \$5.621; Southern flour is held at \$5.75. Commeal is dull, with sales at \$2.50 per bbl. The demand for wheat is inactive, and purchasers are ask-

ing a considerable reduction. Corn is in fair request at 71 a 73 cents. Nothing done in yellow corn. I am not aware of any transactions in cotton. The market emains quiet, and about as before the news.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 20-5 P. M. The market for breadstuffs has been entirely unsettled by the steamer's advices. Dealers are indisposed to operate un-

til they have received their private letters, not yet come to hand. Flour is held at \$6, without buyers. Small sales of new red wheat at 124 to 127 cents.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

The "Union" publishes a communication about the prero-gatives of the President, at the close of which the writer an-nounces that "another essay may be expected in a few days, in which it will be proved conclusively that the President of the United States is not the President of the United States." The writer, perhaps, intends this as a joke; but there are cople who really believe that it is true of Mr. Polk that he is people who really believe that it is true of Mr. Polk that he is President in law, but not in fact, there being another "power behind the throne greater than the throne itself." Though

this is the generally received opinion, still we shall be curiou to see what this friend of Mr. Polk has to say in support no only of its truth, but of its propriety. CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.-A short time since, while little child of a gentleman in this place was playing in the yard, it was suddenly attacked by a large rooster and severely injured. The rooster struck it in the head with his spurs, cutting through its cheek and making other deep gashes on its face; it also picked the child's head and breast, and would probably have killed it, if the father had not fortunately hap-

pened to come into the yard in time to resue it. The roo was immediately killed.—Old Colony Rep. VERT NATURAL.—During the performance of the Italian Opera in Philadelphia last week, and in the midst of one of the most touchingly interesting passages of the graceful and bewitching Norma, Tenesco stepped quickly and passionately to the footlight, and said something with so much earnestness that a poor fellow in the parquette started up and exclaimed:
"I don't understand you ma'm; but if you want any help, I'm here!" The magnificent prima donna joined in a caused by this queer sally.—Bulletin.

running, the skiff capsized, and, before succor reached her, three of the party—Asa French Thayer, Simeon Smith, and Lewis Smith—were drowned. When the skiff capsized she was seen from the shore, and three boats were immanned to render assistance, but two of them swamped in the surf. The third was fortunately successful in rescuing nine of the party, and landing them safely on shore.

[Boston Post.

MELANCHOLY Accident .- Sixteen Lives Lost .- On Sa turday week a sail-boat, returning from St. Nicholas to St. Antoine, near Quebec, was capsized, and of nineteen indivi-

ANOTHER MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- We learn from the Zanesville papers that a melancholy accident happened on Monday, the 2d instant, a few miles below that place. Three persons in a skiff, after passing the steamboat Mingo Chief, struck into the channel where the waves created by the steamer were ranning unusually high. The skiff becoming un-manageable they were unable to make their way to the shore, until they were swamped by a huge roller. Before any one could reach them to afford relief they had sunk to rise no more. The sufferers were a Mr. Sanders and his wife and a young man named Steinbrook. Their bodies were recovered.

THE MOST BRILLIANT LOTTERY EVER DRAWN IN THE UNITED STATES.

\$100,000 !-\$40,000 !-\$20,000 ! 200 Prizes of \$2,000, amounting to \$400,000 Being the lowest three number prizes. 1st and 2d drawn numbers, \$1,000! The 2d and 3d, or 3d and 4th drawn numbers, \$500!

> ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class No. S, for 1847.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, October 30, 1847. Under the superintendence of Commissioners.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers. 75 number lottery-12 drawn ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME. Grand Capital Prize of \$100,000 do. . . . (4th & 5th, or 5th & 6th dr'n Nos) . . do (6th & 7th, or 7th & 8th dr'n Nos) . . do..... do.....

Tickets \$40-Halves \$20-Quarters \$10-Eighths \$5. Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Scheme

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets \$500 00 do of 25 half do do of 25 quarter do do of 25 Eighth do A certificate of a package of wholes entitles the holder to all

over \$408 nett that may be drawn by the twenty-five tickets amed therein. Certificates of halves, quarters, and eighths proportion.
* * This Grand Scheme is the most attractive one that has